

DAILY UNION VEDETTE

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Monday Morning, June 20, 1864. [No. 141.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

—AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

Terms of Subscription:

A copy one month, (invariably in advance) ... \$1.00
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One copy six months, " " " 5.00

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Business cards (five lines or less)	one month	\$ 5.00
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" "	six months	20.00
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Sexual Notices charged for at the rate of fifty cents a line, each insertion.

MARRIAGES, Births, and Deaths are published in this paper free of charge.

Job Work,

SUCH AS

MINING CERTIFICATES,

PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,

BILL HEADS.

Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms

etc., etc., etc.,

IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

All communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

Mr. Ed. Pessinot is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

Mr. L. W. A. Clark is our Carrier and Soliciting Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

L. P. FISHER,

No. 629 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS

SALT LAKE CITY POST OFFICE

DEPARTURES.

Eastern Mails.

For all places East of Salt Lake City, close at 8 A. M. each day.

Western Mails.

For all places West of Salt Lake City, close at 8 P.M. each day.

Northern Mails.

For Bannack City, East Idaho, on Mondays at 7:30 A. M. For all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs Idaho, on Mondays and Thursdays at 7:30 A. M.

Southern Mails.

For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pete county; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 8:30 A. M. For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 8:30 A. M.

ARRIVALS.

Eastern Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Western Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Northern Mails.

From Bannack City, East Idaho, on Saturdays 4 P. M. From all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs Idaho, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

Southern Mails.

From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, 5 P. M. From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Wednesdays and Fridays, 5 P. M.

From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 5 P. M.

The Age of Wisdom

BY W. M. THACKERAY.

Ho, pretty page, with the dimpled chin
That never has known the barber's shear,
All your wish is woman to win,
This is the way that boys begin—
Wait till you come to forty year.

Curly locks cover foolish brains.

Billing and cooing is all your cheer;
Sighing and singing of midnight strains,
Under Bonnybell's window panes—
Wait till you come to forty year!

Forty times over let Michaelmas pass,

Grizziling hair, the brain doth clear;
Then you know a boy is an ass,
Then you know the worth of a lass,

Once you have come to forty year.

Pledge me round, I bid ye declare,

All good fellows whose beards are gray,
Did not the fairest of the fair

Common grow and wearisome, ere

Ever a month has passed away?

The reddest lips that ever have kissed,

The brightest eyes that ever have shone,

May pray and whisper, and we not list,

Or look away and never be missed,

Ere yet another month is gone.

Gillian's dead, God rest her bier!

How I loved her twenty years ayne!

Marian's married, but I sit here

Alone and merry at forty year,

Dipping my nose in the Gasco wine.

SPIRITUALISM.—In the twelfth hour the glory of God, the life of God, the Lord in God, the holy procedure, shall crown the Triune Creator with the perfect disclosive illumination. Then shall the creation in its effulgence above the divine seraphine, arise into the dome of the disclosure in one comprehensive revolving galaxy of supreme created beatitude.—*Spiritual (N. Y.) Harbinger.*

To which the Cayuga Chief learnedly responds :

"Then shall blockheadism, the jackassical dome of disclosive procedure, above the all-fired great leather funnels of Peter Nippinneygo, the great gooseberry grinder, rise into the dome disclosive until coequal, co-extensive and conglomerated lumaxes, in one grand comprehensive mux, shall assimilate into nothing and revolve like a bob-tailed pussey-cat after the space where the tail was."

HIGH TONED.—A darkey living at the Dalles, who rejoices in the name of Jackson Jordan, some months since allowed a solicitor to place his name on a list of subscribers to a popular history of the war. Yesterday the book came along, when darkey was waited upon and invited to come out to the tune of \$7. At this demand the colored gentleman at once became indignant, and laying back upon his dignity, stated that "it was true he had subscribed to the book, but, he done so to give it tone, and not with the most remote idea that he would be called on for his subscription?" Who says that the darkey is not capable of attaining a high civilization?—*Mountainer.*

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.—Photographs are now taken very successfully by the aid of the new magnesium light. Fifteen grains in the form of fine wire will burn a minute, and not cost more than a few cents. At the distance of eight feet from the sitter, the light produces a negative equal to any obtained from sunlight under the light, the harshness of the shadows and a distribution of light and shade are completely at the control of the operator. This opens a new page in photography.

MEXICO AND ROME.—The *Vienne Presse* recently contained the following curious article on the relations of Rome with the new Mexican Empire, which were copied into the New York *Messenger Franco-American* of the 5th May, and which we find translated in the New York *Evening Post* of the same day, as follows:—*Ex.*

"The Mexican monarchy is intended not only to react against the Anglo-Saxon race and the democratic ideas of North America, but also against American Protestantism. Hence the immense enthusiasm with which the clerical party of both hemispheres has welcomed the advent of Maximilian I. By the erection of this throne Napoleon III has rendered an immense service to the Church, and this service is so highly appreciated by the Court of Rome that important concessions have been made therefor to the French Government.

In view of the advantages that the Court of Rome anticipates from Mexico, it has appeared necessary to have itself represented there by a personality, decided and energetic. The Pope has therefore chosen (in accordance with the advice of Antonelli) as Naucio to Mexico the Minister of War of Rome—Monsignor de Merode—who on this occasion will be made a Cardinal. As Merode was not on good terms with the French, it is thought, too, that his distant appointment will be satisfactory to the Court of the Tuilleries.

But a greater concession made to France will be the speedy elevation at the approaching consistory of the Abbe Lucien Bonaparte, long a resident of Rome and the cameriere of the Pope, to the rank of Cardinal. The Prince Lucien would then be eligible to the Papacy, and if, on the death of Pius IX, the conclave assembles under the protection of French bayonets, how can he help standing a very good chance for election? Pius IX can thus await the end of his days in peace. If a Bonaparte mounts the Pontifical throne Papacy and its temporal possessions are safe.

We must say we are now witnessing very extraordinary things. An Austrian Archduke ascends the throne erected by a French Emperor, and the Emperor of Mexico becomes, by the force of circumstances, the mediator between the Tuilleries and the Vatican."

THE DIFFERENCE.—The following anecdote of President Lincoln is related by Governor Yates. The Governor called on the President one morning, and during their interview the latter remarked :

"Yate's I'll tell you the difference between the concrete and the abstract; when the Senate pressed a resolution requesting me not to appoint any more Brigadiers, as the vacancies were all full, that's the concrete. But when a Senator comes up here with a long petition and a longer face, requesting me to make a Brigadier out of some scallawag of a friend of his, as it happens every day—I call that the abstract."

The Governor thought the illustration was very good, and laughed heartily over it.

Did you know I was here?" said the bellows to the fire. "Oh! yes; I always contrive to get wind of you," was the reply.

THE KEY TO RICHMOND.—The topographical map of Richmond and its defenses presents a formidable array of rebel fortifications, but in such cases the capture of one commanding work insures the capture or destruction of the city. Fort Johnston on the north, or Fort Jackson on the east, commands the rebel Capital, as well as the approaches. Fort Johnston is a huge earthwork, situated on a hill, one mile south of the Chickahominy, and four miles from the center of Richmond, between the Mechanicsville Turnpike and the Woodbury Bridge Road directly south of Grant's lines. The fire of this fort reaches the Mechanicsville and Woodbury bridges and two fords between. Possibly the possession of the hills north of the Chickahominy would enable Grant to reach this fort with his siege guns. Fort Jackson is on a hill directly west of Fair Oaks. Between Jackson and Johnston are smaller works covering the New Bridge road, which enters Richmond over Union Hill. It seems to be necessary to prosecute the siege on the north or east, so that the Union army may at the same time cover its communications with the Pamunkey.—*Sacramento Union.*

A new mode of preserving meats has been discovered, which consists in forcing brine into the arteries, veins, and capillaries of the carcasses by pressure. After the arteries have been thus cleansed by the first charge, a mixture is introduced, consisting of six and a half gallons of brine, ten pounds of sugar, and three quarters of a pound of saltpeter, with an infusion of cloves and pepper. The meat is then cut up, thoroughly dried, and packed in sawdust and charcoal. It is said that it will keep in any climate, and that it possesses the greatest amount of nutritive matter.

AFFAIRS IN PERU.—The latest dates from Callao reach to 13th May. Matters in Peru appeared to remain in much the same position as at last advices. Soldiers were being organized in different parts of the State to aid the Republic against the aggressors. It was expected the nation would furnish 100,000 men on the first call of the President. Arequipa had already organized ten thousand in ten battalions of infantry and five of cavalry. The two forts at Callao had been completely armed and several batteries constructed on the mole. Arica had also been fortified.

A Scottish nobleman, seeing an old gardener of his establishment with a very ragged coat, made some passing remarks upon its condition. "It's a verra guid coat," said the honest old man. "I cannot agree with yon there," said his lordship. "Ay, it's just a verra guid coat," persisted the old man; "it covers a contented spirit and a body that owes no man anything, and that's mair than many a man can say of their coat."

A HAPPY LAND.—In Jutland there is no poverty. The entire people are said to be the healthiest and happiest in the world. The farms overflow with produce and the flocks abound with stock and poultry.

The young lady that kept her word has found it very useful.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

MONDAY MORNING . . . JUNE 10, 1861

A word to Correspondents.

Among the petty plagues of an editorial life, are the numerous letters of correspondents, whose effusions never see the light of day, and who are proportionately offended by this fact—deeming themselves thereby personally slighted, while in point of fact, they may be and doubtless are, in many instances, well meaning people, but they either do not know how to write for the public, or else have selected a subject which has no interest to the community. We hope a word or two on the subject will save us in some measure, for the future, from the annoyances referred to. And we would premise that nothing here said should be construed by correspondents whose letters we have published, or by others who have anything to write, whether of importance to the general public or of mere local interest, into a desire on our part to avoid their correspondence, since it ought to be pretty clearly understood that any and all such articles are welcome to us and are promptly published, while we feel under obligations to persons who, having such information in advance of us, give us the particulars thereof for publication.

Taking at random from our experience of last week, a few of the letters sent us for publication, we will by this means indicate what we do not want and what it is useless to send. One correspondent sends us a piece of poetry (to be published as original) which has been for the past two years at least, the theme of every groaning piano and strident guitar in the country. This writer had better "play with his play-fellows," and take it for granted that the VEDETTE is too well posted on current literature to be caught by any such trap, whether set by a knave or a fool. Another sends us any quantity of puzzles, *a la Gleason's Pictorial*, and such like "My 3. 4. 7 and 8, is a cutaneous disease, etc." The VEDETTE is not a child's paper, and those wretched puzzles are no employment for grown men. We would have the writer understand that such an infliction as would be the publication of a series of these puzzles, which he promises to send us should we like the first instalment, would certainly be to us and most likely to our readers worse than the 3. 4. 7 and 8 of his puzzle. A third, thinks his neighbor's wife, from spite, pulls up by night young trees from his nursery, but is not quite sure whether she does it herself or gets her boys to do it for her. What is it to us or to the community in either case, unless indeed, you can bring proof of the fact, and then the Police Court is the proper place for the ventilation of the affair? Yet another is indignant because his daughter has become attached to a young man (whose name and residence he gives and expects us to publish,) and he abuses said young man fiercely in words, apparently never thinking that his daughter is as much to blame as the youth himself—that "it takes two to make a bargain," and that he would not mend the matter any by his publication, while we might stand the chance of a suit for libel.

But we should merely weary our readers, as we have been ourselves bored, did we attempt to sketch a tithe of all the rejected matter which has been sent us. The above will serve to give a feeble idea of it, and while we would at one time have said that ability to fill the columns of his paper was the great desideratum on the part of an editor, we are now satisfied that the knowledge of what must be kept out is, if possible, of much more importance than any ability, however great, as a writer. Please, gentlemen and ladies, send us no more trash. We don't want to know your household or neighborhood bickerings, and the community does not care a straw for them. The VEDETTE cannot be made the vehicle for such nonsense, and by not sending them you save yourselves the trouble of writing, and us the time employed in reading and rejecting them.

RETURNING.—Col. Robt. Hotlock, 3d Inf. C. V., returned from Camp on Saturday, after a brief visit of three or four days to Camp Conness, in Rush Valley. Officers and men at the Camp are in good health.

LOST CHILDREN.—There ought to be in this city (which is not so populous as many, yet over more ground than most) some general understanding among citizens and temporary residents, by which lost children should be at once conveyed to the Station House, where the officers would be able promptly to get from them all the information necessary and speedily return them to their homes. On Saturday night last, we saw a little girl crying bitterly because she had lost her two little brothers—twins and children of Mr. Frost, blacksmith, in the 8th Ward. On many previous occasions we have seen instances of children lost in the city—everybody looked and sympathized, but the idea did not occur, apparently, that better than all their sympathies would be the mere accompanying such a child to the Station, where the Police would be able to take such means as would secure the return of the lost child. A similar plan is found to be necessary and desirable in all cities, and we think there is quite as much need of it here as in any other city we have ever visited.

ARRIVAL OF GOODS.—A train consisting of thirty-two wagons, under charge of Messrs. Guthrie and Wood as wagon masters, arrived in this city on Saturday with a very extensive assortment of dry goods, groceries and other merchandise for Mr. Abel Gilbert & Sons, merchants on Main street. This train came through in fifty days from Atchison, and the animals seemed to have been in no way oppressed, either by their heavy freight or speedy trip. The store of Mr. Gilbert is being refitted and painted, but he expects by Tuesday (to-morrow) morning to have his new arrivals of goods assorted and ready for the inspection of customers. Call and examine!

MINING MATTERS.—The public being now well satisfied of the extent and value of the silver leads in Rush Valley, sales have been made within the last few days, for cash and trade, at various figures; all, in our opinion, far below the market value of the stock. What numbers of people we shall find in a year's time lamenting their lost opportunities, and dolefully narrating the untold wealth that might have been theirs, had they only purchased or held on as the case may be! We shall sympathize with them hugely!

JOHN CHURCH.—The reported arrest of this gentleman turns out to have been a wanton hoax, gotten up by some persons as yet unknown with a view to injuring him in the public estimation. At least Senator Conness has telegraphed to Mr. Laird of the Virginia Union that no such arrest had taken place, and no one would be more likely than he to know all the particulars, had anything of the kind transpired. We trust the perpetrators of this dastardly outrage may be discovered and punished as their meanness deserves.

TELEGRAPH.—The break in the line beyond Laramie has not yet been fully repaired, and we have at this, one of the most critical junctions of the war, no news from the battle fields of the East to present our readers. We regret this as much as any of our subscribers can, but we cannot frame news when we receive none over the wires, and as to surmises, whether our own or those of anybody else, we have had too much of them during the previous campaigns.

NOTICE.—Mr. Geo. B. Parker, P. M. Virginia City, Idaho Territory, having been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of J. A. Slade, deceased, gives notice in another column of our paper to all having claims against said estate, to present their claims in due form to him at Virginia City, I. T., before April, '65. See notice!

Capt. Jas. W. Stillman, with 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. Thomas B. Gately, 3d Inf. C. V., returned from Rush Valley, (whither the latter had gone for the purpose of paying off teamsters in Government employ,) on yesterday (Sunday) evening.

COOK WANTED.—By reference to our advertising column, it will be seen that a good cook is wanted at the Mansion House in Salt Lake City, and that good wages and permanent employment will be given to one that is competent.

The following Resolutions of a miners' meeting, held at Bannack city, have been sent us by the hands of a friend just from that locality. We are not acquainted with the circumstances complained of by our friends, the miners of Bannack—but are always prepared to publish communications, when authenticated by a responsible person known to us, as in the present instance:

At a miners' meeting held in Bannack city, Idaho Territory, June 5th, 1864, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of the Prosecuting Attorney for this District, Wm. C. Rhein, and of Joseph Swift, Jr., Clerk of the District Court, in the recent action of the People vs. Billings. M. J. McDonald was elected President, and B. L. Peabody, Secretary. A Committee, consisting of the following named gentlemen: B. L. Peabody, Andrew Murray, E. M. Pollinger, Wm. Simpson and G. D. French, was appointed to draft resolutions which, when reported, were unanimously adopted, viz:

RESOLVED, That we condemn the course pursued by Wm. C. Rhein, Prosecuting Attorney for this Judicial District, and Joseph Swift, Jr., Clerk of the District Court and prosecuting witness in the suit of the People vs. Billings, as being unworthy the conduct of good citizens and officers of the law.

RESOLVED, That Mr. Joseph Swift, Jr., be requested to convey and deliver to Mr. Billings, all property conveyed to him by said Billings, and that he (Billings) or his Attorney be allowed to settle his own business.

RESOLVED, That we approve of the acts of J. M. Galaway, acting Justice of the peace, in the recent suit of the People vs. Billings.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these Resolutions be handed to the said Rhein and Joseph Swift, Jr.

RESOLVED, That this meeting adjourn.
M. J. McDONALD, Pres't
B. L. PEABODY. Sec'y.

From Gen. Butler's Army.
[Correspondence of the N. Y. "Tribune."]

EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Near City Point, Va., May 9.

On Monday at 4 A. M. the bugle began to play, sounding for the work of the day, for the incomplete destruction inflicted on the railroad must be perfected. Half an hour, and the word was passed to fall in; an hour, and the 1st brigade (Marston's) of the 1st division began its march to the right, taking one day's rations, and not breaking camp. Winding westward toward the scene of the previous fights, while Heckman's brigade went on Friday by a road more to the left—the main road—the column passed the encampment of the Tenth Corps, and turned straight to the west, moving through the place in which the first line of Saturday was formed, but the rebels were not there. It was now 7 o'clock, and the column halted to form a line, on their right being the scene of Saturday's skirmish. The position was on a narrow, dusty road, walled by thick woods, and further embarrassed by the smoky air. From one spot we could see a green ravine, a few hundred yards wide, running north and south, just beyond which lay the railroad, and the rebel force was waiting there, with a little flag flying, but perfectly quiet.

Now came several hours of halt, during which the line was stretched in front of the ravine, Burnham's brigade being upon the left. Having forced his way through the tangled woods on the left to the front of our line, and found it impossible to see more than a few rods, your correspondent rode back to his former post of observation, and saw our skirmishers crossing the railroad and creeping up the knolls beyond. They advanced cautiously but surely, but the evacuation of the ravine was a fact; the railroad was left without a shot having been fired on our own side, and but a harmless volley or two by the rebels. Crossing with impunity the ravine, your correspondent ascended the rising ground and stood upon the coveted railroad. It was Port Walthall Junction, a point from which a branch runs directly east to the Appomattox. The former assaults upon the road were made a mile or two north of this. Richmond lay 17 miles north, Petersburg 4 miles south, and Port Walthall 4 miles east. A few platform cars standing on the sidings were already blanting; some piles of wood and an old tank met the same fate. In a few moments Gen. Butler rode by with his staff, taking the road southward, on which the rebels had retreated; and it was now noon, with Petersburg apparently the destination.

Noon passed, and the 4th Artillery filled the road, for there was another hair. It was on the left of the railroad, and the intention of the rebels became evident to make their stand at Swift Creek, about the bridge, which was a mile ahead. Several more hours passed in waiting. Meanwhile, a secesh boy of 12 arrived from Gea. Terry's position, who related a story that he heard the telegraph operator at Chester, a town two miles from Port Walthall, read a dispatch that Lee had fought Grant three times, and driven him 7 miles; that Jeff Davis went down to Drury Bluff, and read the account to the troops there, and that Lee had also sent 10,000 men to Petersburg. It was a poor secesh device, though committed to an unusually smart boy; but under cross-examination it fell to pieces. The boy was sent back, and placed under guard. Weitzel's division lay on the right, Burnham's and Marston's brigades next them on the left, vainly groping for the railroad and each other. Shelling, at intervals, came from Weitzel's guns on the right, and the afternoon wore away.

Half-past 3 and the advance was ordered. Battery L was sent down the railroad track toward Swift Creek, and your correspondent followed, noting with surprise the new rails piled by the roadside, the fresh appearance of those already in the track, and in general, the good condition of the road.

At 4 o'clock the battle had begun in earnest. The position was as follows: On the left, facing the bridge, was an irregular semi-circle of smooth field, bordered by woods; on the left of the bridge itself lay the rebels, extending also across, in a long line, to the right side of the track; they lay on the further bank, protected also by a ravine. The left of our line, consisting of Sander's brigade (now Martindale's,) rested upon the creek; next came Marston's, touching the bridge; on the right of the bridge, Heckman's, by which most of the fighting was done. At the track there was occasional artillery fire, and some little skirmishing with musketry; meanwhile, a regiment detailed for that purpose, was tearing up the track. About 5 o'clock, vigorous crackling volleys indicated hot work at the right and I endeavored to make my way through the thick woods in that direction, though the shells were whizzing overhead, nothing whatever could be seen.

Making my way at last, I came upon the scene of action, which was a broad and smooth turnpike, running parallel to the railroad, and also crossing the creek a little to the westward of it. The action was over, but in a space of not more than two acres lay at least 50 rebels, of whom but three or four had escaped mortal wounds, most of them being shot directly through the head. Across the turnpike stood a country church, about eight rods back. In the woods near the church the 27th Massachusetts, of Heckman's brigade, had been lying, fired upon by a company of rebel sharpshooters through the church windows. Portions of the 11th South Carolina and several others from that State, here made a charge, passing across the road, when they unexpectedly encountered the 27th Massachusetts, which was then advancing, and a volley given at short range leveled them like grass before the scythe. The rebels had a light battery posted at the bridge, and used it with great spirit, driving back

a battery which attempted to dislodge them. A lull now ensued in the firing, during which this battery amused itself by firing upon any person who crossed the road, particularly upon horsemen. Despite all warnings, there was more or less crossing, and the shells whistled at intervals along the road, frightening many but hitting no one. It was noticeable that no one drew the fire more quickly than three negroes, who persisted in stumbling across.

It was quiet along the line soon after five, and at the little church, which was riddled with bullets. Near it a regiment or two lay in a field and crouched behind fences, but nothing stirred; directly across lay the rebel wounded, to whom our men were bringing water and medical aid as fast as possible. Yet the ambulances containing rebel wounded were fired on as they crossed the road, as it is reported; and the last thing I saw as I left the road at 7 o'clock, was a rifled solid shot sent at two men who were carrying a rebel over the road on a stretcher. Can there be doubt as to the atrocities charged upon the rebels at Fort Pillow?

Quite a number of prisoners from these South Carolina regiments were taken in the charge; and it is reported, two guns also. I passed a squad of twenty prisoners on my return, and one of them, a native of Charleston, educated at Columbia College, S. C., says their commander is Lieut. D. H. Hill of North Carolina. Rations have been sent on to the front, and the troops remain, to re-commence tomorrow, if, indeed, the night passes without further action.

The summary is that we have pushed the rebel line back several miles on Petersburg, and have the railroad at our mercy. At seven, when I left, the lines were unchanged from the opening of the two hours' fight, Swift creek still being the boundary between the two opposing forces. Yet there will be no steps backward, but a steady advance. The lateness of the hour at which the fight concluded, precludes any particulars as to our loss, which was not great, and certainly fell short of that of the enemy.

London swindlers have a new method of thieving. They send a parcel of books addressed to any person who died the day before, and carefully selected according to his or her supposed tastes, with an invoice as from a respectable publisher. The messenger waits for the money, which the relatives pay without inquiry, under the disturbing circumstances connected with a recent death. The invoice always contains trifling mistakes, such as charging four times the price of the books.

The Boston papers say there never was a time when so many infants were deserted and left on doorsteps and in entryways in that city by their unnatural parents, as now, some of the babies having hardly enough clothing round their bodies to keep them from perishing, while others are quite elegantly attired.

The celebrated "California Hundred," which were recruited and sent East under the command of Captain J. Sewall Reed, eighteen months ago, is now reduced to twenty-five men.

WANTED.
A GOOD COOK, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. Enquire at the Mansion House, G. S. L. City, U. T.

ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the Estate of J. A. Stude deceased, by the Probate Judge of Madison County, Idaho Territory.

All persons having claims against said Estate, are required to present them, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his place of business in Virginia City, for allowance, within ten months from this date, else they will be forever barred.

GEO. E. PARKER,
Administrator.

RANSONED & CO.

WE are now prepared to supply the following:
1. Arms and accoutrements of all kinds.
2. Military uniforms, etc.
3. Cavalry accoutrements.
4. Artillery accoutrements.
5. Small arms and accoutrements.
6. Cavalry uniforms, etc.
7. Artillery uniforms, etc.
8. Cavalry accoutrements.

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